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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 4-H CLUB WORK

**A Study of Boys' and Girls' Club Work in a Cross Section of
Middlesex County, Mass., 1925**

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**Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
United States Department of Agriculture and
State Agricultural Colleges Cooperating
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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ.
OF THE BARR

1780

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ. OF THE BARR. 1780. This work is a comprehensive history of the city of Boston, from its first settlement in 1630 to the present time. It covers the city's growth, its political and social development, and its role in the American Revolution. The author, Joseph Neale, was a prominent lawyer and historian of the time. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Boston. It is divided into several volumes, and this is the first volume. The first volume covers the period from 1630 to 1780. It begins with the first settlement of the city in 1630, and follows the city's growth and development through the 17th and 18th centuries. It covers the city's role in the American Revolution, and its emergence as a major port and commercial center. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Boston. It is divided into several volumes, and this is the first volume. The first volume covers the period from 1630 to 1780. It begins with the first settlement of the city in 1630, and follows the city's growth and development through the 17th and 18th centuries. It covers the city's role in the American Revolution, and its emergence as a major port and commercial center.

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GENERAL PLAN OF STUDY

The field study described herein was made by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College cooperating.

It was planned as the first of a series of studies to determine the cumulative results of club work over a term of years and the relative effectiveness of some of the agencies and methods employed. This study is closely related to the general studies of the effectiveness of extension work previously made in several states.*

Method of Collecting Data

The data were collected by Federal and State administrative and supervisory officers during May, 1925. Calls were made at all farm and village homes in the rural area selected and information obtained from adults, club members and young people of club age, but not in club work. In the urban area only club members or their parents were interviewed. Where the members of the family involved were not at home, the data were obtained from the other members of the family. Comparable information was recorded on survey forms prepared for the purpose. (Figs. A and B, pp. 28-31.) Form "A" was used in interviewing adults regarding boys' and girls' club work and form "B" in interviewing club members and young people of club age but not in club work.

In order to enable those making the survey to ask intelligent questions and to appraise accurately the different situations confronting them, the extension agents employed in Middlesex County furnished detailed information regarding the development and present organization of club work in the area selected.

Areas Studied

Middlesex County, Mass., was selected for the field study because of the large volume of club work which has been done during the years cooperative extension work has been carried on in the county, its similarity to the varying conditions found within the State, and the interest of the county extension workers in the study. Like all of Massachusetts, Middlesex County is very densely populated, with numerous large cities within short driving distance from the farms in the most rural parts of the county. Selected data relating to agricultural conditions in Middlesex County are given in Table 1.

* Iowa, Colorado, California, and New York.

Table 1. - General Information Relating to Agricultural
Conditions in Middlesex County
(Census Statistics, 1920.)

Total population-----	778,352
Number of farms-----	4,446
Number of native-born farmers-----	3,127
Number of foreign-born farmers-----	1,310
Per cent of land area in farms-----	48.3
Average acreage per farm-----	57.3
Average value of all property per farm-----	\$11,289
Average value of farm land per acre-----	\$76.75
Per cent of farms operated by owners-----	87.9

In order to obtain a representative rural area within the county, a rectangular section was selected, including the towns* of Carlisle and Bedford, nearly all of the towns of Westford and portions of Acton, Concord, Dillerica and Chelmsford. This area is typically rural in spite of its proximity to Boston and other large cities of eastern Massachusetts. The only villages included in this area are comparatively small trading centers. Dairying, poultry-raising, fruit growing and market gardening are the predominant agricultural enterprises.

Inasmuch as club work is also conducted in the urban parts of Middlesex County, the Maplewood school section of the city of Malden was also studied. Club work has been well established in Malden for a number of years, and since the war a full-time local club agent has been employed by the city school board.

Brief History and Plan of Organization of Club Work in Middlesex County

Extension work was well under way in Middlesex County in 1915, as indicated by the semiannual and annual reports on file in the Federal office of the Extension Service. In 1916 this work was formally organized under the name of the "Middlesex County Farm Bureau" and is now known as the "Middlesex County Extension Service." In October, 1917, the advisory board voted to employ a full-time club agent, and procured the services of Miss Louise Fay. In September, 1918, Robert P. Trask was employed as county club agent with Miss Fay as his assistant. In September, 1919, a second assistant agent was employed. From that time three full-time club agents have handled the work.

* The term "town" in Massachusetts corresponds to the term "township" used in other sections of the country.

Table 2. - Names and Periods of Service of County Extension Agents Employed in Middlesex County

County agricultural agent	:	Home demonstration agent	:	County club agent
Frederick A. Castle) 1915	:	Alma G. Halbower,	:	Louise Fay,
Albert W. Doolittle)	:	May, 1917 - October	:	November, 1917 - June
	:	1918	:	1919
	:		:	
R. H. Upton,	:	Ruth D. Daley, Assistant	:	Jennie Angus, Assistant
May, 1917 - January, 1918	:	January, 1918 - January	:	May, 1918 - September
	:	1919	:	1918
	:		:	
John B. Abbott,	:	Ida S. Herrington,	:	Robert P. Trask,
September, 1917 - December,	:	February, 1919 - Nov-	:	October, 1919 - Febru-
1919	:	ember, 1919	:	ary, 1923
	:		:	
A. R. Jenks, Assistant,	:	Frances Tomer, Assistant	:	Dorothy Stockin, Assist-
April, 1918 - July, 1920	:	March, 1919 - August,	:	ant, September, 1919 -
	:	1919	:	September, 1920
	:		:	
C. B. Tillson,	:	Margaret R. Ellison,	:	George E. Erickson,
December, 1919 - February	:	December, 1919 -	:	February, 1920
1925	:	October, 1921	:	
	:		:	
R. W. Donaldson, Assistant,	:	Elizabeth Hendry,	:	Marion E. Forbes, As-
March, 1925 -	:	November, 1921 -	:	sistant, September,
	:		:	1920 -
	:		:	
James W. Dayton, Assistant,	:	Nellie P. Draper, As-	:	Helen Veselak, Assist-
May, 1924 -	:	sistant, September,	:	ant, June, 1923 - June
	:	1922 -	:	1924
	:		:	
A. F. MacDougall,	:	Louisa Patterson, As-	:	Tena Bishop, Assistant,
March, 1925 -	:	sistant, September,	:	July, 1924 -
	:	1923 - December, 1924	:	
	:		:	
	:	Beatrice Billings,	:	
	:	Assistant, July, 1924	:	
	:		:	

Boys' and girls' club work has had the full support of the school departments in all parts of Middlesex County. A large number of the local leaders are teachers. In many of the towns the granges, fairs, parent-teachers' associations, women's clubs, and other organizations are also co-operating. Each spring the winter club season is brought to a close with an exhibit and achievement program in every town, to acquaint the farm and village people with the accomplishments of the boys and girls completing club projects. During the last two years many of these have been held in conjunction with the "Extension Service Movies." Five field days are held each summer in as many sections of the county. A county club encampment is also held each year.

In 1920 a junior directors' organization was formed, made up of one outstanding club member from each town. It is the director's duty to further club work in his town in every way possible. Meetings are held twice a year. The fall meeting is usually held on the same day as the annual meeting of the extension service. At this meeting the junior directors report the accomplishments of club work in their respective towns.

From June, 1919 to July, 1924 each club member received monthly a club paper called the "Achievement Club Messenger." Since then this club paper has been a part of the "Middlesex County Bulletin" published monthly by the county extension service.

For a number of years the outstanding club members have been awarded a two-day trip to the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Seventy club members are chosen annually, making it possible to have practically every town in the county represented. The county champions also attend the Champions' Camp at the State College, and a number each year go to the inter-state club encampment at Springfield, Mass.

Practically all clubs hold regular meetings, usually once in two weeks, and follow a definite program formulated by the members under the guidance of the local leader at the beginning of the club year.

It is difficult to determine when club work was started in the towns studied. Reports on file indicate that definitely organized club work was well under way in Westford, Acton, Concord, and Bedford in 1920, and in Carlisle in 1922, while that in the Maplewood school area of Malden was well under way as early as 1918.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK IN REACHING RURAL HOMES

Boys' and girls' club work aims to help farm boys and girls to participate along with their parents and neighbors in the establishment of better practices in agriculture and home making in their own communities, thereby enabling them to come in contact with the best in community life and to develop as useful, public-spirited citizens. The effectiveness of boys' and girls' club work may be measured by the extent to which it has gained entrance to rural homes, by its influence upon the spread of better agricultural and home-making practices, and by an aroused community interest in rural affairs.

As club work has been conducted in Massachusetts, greater emphasis has been placed upon the development of boys and girls than upon improvement in farm and home practices.

Table 3. - General Information Relating to Farms and Homes
Included in Study

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Farm and home records obtained-----	856	100.0
Country records-----	564	65.9
Village records-----	292	34.1
Owners-----	669	78.2
Tenants-----	187	21.8
Homes with telephones-----	484	56.5
Years in community-----	17.4	-
Located on hard roads-----	398	46.5
Located on gravel roads-----	214	25.0
Located on dirt roads-----	244	28.5

Knowledge of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

The records indicate that 84.7 per cent (Table 4) of the total number of families interviewed were acquainted with the work, although in only 27.7 per cent of the families have young people been enrolled as club members.

Table 4. - Knowledge of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families with boys and girls in club work-----	237	27.7
Families with no boys and girls in club work, but who have seen the project work of club members-----	128	15.0
Other families who are familiar with club work-----	217	25.3
Families who have only read of club work-----	143	16.7
Total families having knowledge of club work through experience, observation, and reading-----	725	84.7

The widespread knowledge of club work in the area studied is doubtless due to a number of factors. The local exhibits, however, and public team demonstrations by club members (Table 5) have been outstanding in calling attention to the work. Of the families interviewed, 51.8 per cent mentioned having seen local club exhibits; 18.1 per cent, county exhibits; and 4.9 per cent, club exhibits at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

Of the families interviewed, 26.7 per cent had attended local public demonstrations given by club members, while only 7.3 per cent had attended club demonstrations at county events, and 2.7 at the Eastern States Exposition.

It will be noted that in the case of both the exhibit and the public demonstration, approximately three times as many people participated in the local activities as in the county activities; while fully 10 times as many people were reached by local activities as by similar activities at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

Table 5. - Exhibits Seen and Public Demonstrations Attended

Item	Number	Percentage
Records taken-----	856	100.0
Families informed regarding club work-----	725	84.7
Families reporting having seen:		
Local exhibits-----	444	51.8
County exhibits-----	155	18.1
Eastern States Exhibits-----	42	4.9
Families represented at public demonstrations by club members:		
Local-----	229	26.7
County-----	63	7.3
Eastern States-----	23	2.7

A factor not mentioned in Table 5 is the use of motion pictures* in acquainting farm families with club work. Two hundred and twenty-nine families or 26.7 per cent of the total number, reported having attended the "club movies." Publicity* given club work in the county newspapers may also account, in a measure, for the general knowledge of club work in the area surveyed. During 1924, 1,040 column inches of space in 36 of the papers serving Middlesex County were given over to club work.

Participation in Boys' and Girls' Club Work

The data collected show that 60.6 per cent (Table 6) of the families interviewed have children, and that 41.2 of the families have children of club age (10 to 20 years). These percentages obtain fairly well in the other States where extension field studies** have been made and would seem to be a fairly accurate standard for any rural section.

* The extension service of Middlesex County employs a specialist for extension motion pictures, and also a publicity agent.

** "A Study of 549 Farms in Marshall County, Iowa, 1923"; "A Study of 1,225 Farms in Chenango, Monroe, and Jefferson Counties, N. Y., 1923-24"; "A Study of 765 Farms in Logan County, Colo., 1924"; "Study of 1,415 Farms in Stanislaus and Butte Counties, Cali., 1924."

In this area the percentage of boys and girls in club work (54.4 per cent) exceeds that of the areas studied in other States. The fact that Middlesex County employs more club agents than the other counties studied accounts, in part at least, for the larger percentage. It should be noted in this connection that 67 per cent of the families with boys and girls of club age have had young people in club work.

Table 6. - Participation in Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Farm and home records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families with children-----	519	60.6
Families with boys and girls of club age (10 to 20 years)	353	41.2
Families with boys and girls in club work-----	237	27.7
Percentage of families with boys and girls of club age		
in club work-----	--	67.1
Number of boys and girls of club age-----	682	-
Number of boys and girls in club work-----	371	54.4
Average number of projects per club member-----	1.55	-
Average number of years in club work-----	1.5	-

Table 6 shows that the average number of years in club work is 1.5, and that the average number of projects taken in this length of time is 1.55. This is discussed more fully on page 13.

Contacts with Extension Agents and Local Leaders
Regarding Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Information was obtained in each home visited regarding the contacts between members of the farm family and representatives of the county and State extension offices on club work, through farm and home visits, office calls, attendance at meetings, correspondence, or otherwise. Seventy-five per cent of the families with boys and girls of club age reported having had such contact with extension workers. (Table 7.) Contacts with club agents regarding club work, of course, far outreached those with the other extension agents.

Table 7. - Contacts with Extension Agents and Local Leaders
Regarding Club Work

Item	: Number :	: Percentage of families with boys and girls of club age :	: Percentage of all families :
Records obtained-----	: 856 :		: 100.0
Families with boys and girls of club age-----	: 353 :	100	: 41.2
Families having had contact regarding club work with any extension workers-----	: 266 :	75.3	: 31.1
Club agent-----	: 246 :	69.7	: 28.7
County agent-----	: 47 :	13.3	: 5.5
Home demonstration agent-----	: 30 :	8.5	: 3.5
Specialists-----	: 32 :	9.1	: 3.7
State club leaders-----	: 80 :	22.7	: 9.3
Families having contacts with local club leaders-----	: 323 :	91.5	: 37.7

The data indicate, however, the active support given the work by all the county extension agents. The State club leaders have made contacts with nearly one out of every four homes with boys and girls of club age. The importance of local leaders in junior extension work as conducted in Middlesex County is brought out by the fact that the number of families reporting contacts with local leaders equaled 91.5 per cent of the families with boys and girls of club age and 37.7 per cent of all families.

Practices Changed Due to the Influence of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Since the beginning of club work, much importance has been attached to its effectiveness in changing farm and home practices.* While this objective has not been emphasized in Middlesex County, Mass., Table 8 shows that 16.2 per cent of the families interviewed reported having changed practices due to the influence of club work.

* A farm or home practice adopted is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and bread-making.

Table 8. - Practices Changed Due to Influence of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families with boys and girls in club work-----	237	27.7
Families reporting some practices changed-----	139	16.2
Practices changed per family-----	1.5	-
Families reporting agricultural practices changed-----	56	6.5
Agricultural practices changed per family-----	1.4	-
Families reporting home-economics practices changed-----	101	11.8
Home-economics practices changed per family-----	1.4	-

The number of families (139) reporting changed practices due to club work seems low when compared to the number of families (237) having had boys and girls in club work. The short length of time, 1.5 years, club members remain in club work (Table 6, page 3) undoubtedly has an important bearing. This probably is too short a time for a 12 to 14-year-old boy or girl to become sufficiently proficient to be convincing to adults. It is also probably true that more families were influenced by club work than so reported, owing to a natural unwillingness for adults to give full credit to the work of young people.

Methods and Agencies Which Influenced Changes in Practices

In connection with each practice reported changed as the result of club work, an effort was made to learn which of the methods employed in club work had, in any way, been responsible. This was difficult information to obtain since in many cases the changed practices were due to the cumulative effect of several methods, none of which was outstanding. In Table 9 the methods are listed according to their relative frequency in being reported. This table shows the importance of the result demonstration conducted on the farm or in the home of the club member in influencing a change of practice -- 69.1 per cent of all those changed being attributed, in some measure at least, to the junior result demonstration.*

* A junior result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farm boy or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, record of results, and comparisons.

Bulletins seem to have had more effect in changing practices than meetings or method demonstrations.*

Exhibits, although an important factor in acquainting people with the work (Table 5), do not seem to have had much effect in actually changing practices. According to Table 9, the four most effective methods in order of their importance were result demonstrations, bulletins, method demonstrations, and general meetings.

The term "indirect" was used when it was found impossible to identify the particular methods responsible for the change in practice.

Table 9. - Methods Which Influenced Changes in Practices

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Practices changed as a result of club work-----	214	100.0
Changed practices due to influence of following methods:		
Result demonstrations (Junior)-----	148	69.1
Bulletins-----	43	20.1
Method demonstrations-----	27	12.6
Meetings-----	22	10.3
Farm and home visits-----	8	3.7
Exhibits-----	6	2.8
Indirect-----	5	2.3
Correspondence-----	3	1.4
Circular letter-----	2	.9
News service-----	2	.9

Table 10 indicates not only the assistance rendered by the different extension agents and the local club leaders relative to club work, but also the value of such assistance in the minds of local people. The influence of the club agent was mentioned in connection with 25.8 per cent of the 214 practices reported as being changed, while that of the local club leader was mentioned in connection with 67.8 per cent of such changed practices.

Table 10. - Extension Agents Who Influenced Changes in Practices

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Total practices changed-----	214	100.0
Changed practices due to influence of:		
Club agent-----	205	95.8
County agent-----	8	3.7
Home demonstration agent-----	-	-
Specialist-----	9	4.2
State club leader-----	16	7.5
Local leaders-----	145	67.8

* A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker, trained leader, or club member, to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice.

Club Membership as Related to Homes Changing Practices

Club work seems to exert considerably greater influence on changes in practices on the farms and in the homes where club members live than elsewhere. (Table 11.) Fifty-one per cent of the families having boys and girls in club work reported changes in practices as compared with 3 per cent of the families without club members.

Table 11. - Relationship of Club Membership to Practices Changed

Item	: :Number: :	: Percentage : of all : families	: Number : : club : : members:	: Percentage : reporting : changed practices
Families having boys and girls in club work-----	: 237 :	: 28	: 371 :	: 51
Families not having boys and girls in club work-----	: 619 :	: 72	: - :	: 3

In Table 12 the ratio of families changing practices due to junior result demonstrations to families with boys and girls in club work is brought out. It will be noted that although the number of families reporting changed practices due to all methods of club work may seem low when compared to the number of families having had boys and girls in club work (Page 7), the proportion of families influenced to change practices by junior result demonstrations is slightly higher in the Massachusetts area than in the combined areas of four States where similar studies have been made.

Table 12. - Ratio of Families Changing Practices, Due to
Junior Result Demonstrations, to Families With
Boys and Girls in Club Work

Item	:Massachusetts:	: Four States*
Records obtained-----	: 856	: 4261
Families with boys and girls in club work-----	: 237	: 653
Per cent of all families-----	: 28	: 15
Families influenced by junior demonstrations to change practices-----	: 99	: 248
Per cent of families with boys and girls in club work-----	: 42	: 38

* New York, Colorado, California, and Massachusetts.

Other Factors Influencing Club Membership and Changed Practices

While the methods employed in club work have undoubtedly exerted considerable influence on club enrollment and the adoption of improved farm and home practices, there are other factors, such as place of residence, condition of home occupancy, size of farm, type of farming, and the like, which have also had an important bearing. The discussion which follows deals with some of these factors relative to club membership and changed practices.

Place of residence. - Of the 856 families interviewed, 292 or 34 per cent lived in village homes with less than 5 acres of land; 134 or 16 per cent in country homes with less than 5 acres of land; while 430 or 50 per cent lived in farm homes with 5 or more acres of land. (Table 13.) It should be noted that club work in the area studied is reaching nearly as many boys and girls in the

Table 13. - Place of Residence as Related to Club Membership and Changed Practices

Place of Residence	: Number : of : families	: Percentage : of all : families	: Percentage : with : club members	: Percentage : reporting : changed practices
Village with less than 5 acres of land-----	: 292	: 34	: 30	: 13
Country with less than 5 acres of land-----	: 134	: 16	: 21	: 10
Farms - 5 acres or more---	: 430	: 50	: 28	: 17
	: :	: :	: :	: :

open country as in the villages, in spite of the relative ease with which club work is done in thickly populated centers; and that the percentage of practices changed due to club work is proportionately the same in all three groups.

Condition of Home Occupancy. - Of the 856 families interviewed, 669 or 78.2 per cent reported that they owned their homes, while 21.8 per cent reported that they rented (Table 14). Home ownership seems to exert a distinct influence on club membership and on the adoption of improved practices in the area studied. Thirty per cent of the owners had boys and girls in club work, whereas 20 per cent of the tenants had boys and girls in club work. Eighteen per cent of the families who owned their homes were influenced to adopt practices, whereas only 10 per cent of the tenant families were so influenced.

Table 14. - Relationship of Condition of Home Occupancy to Club Membership and Changed Practices

Item	: Number : of : families	: Percentage : of all : families	: Percentage : with : club members	: Percentage : reporting : changed practices
Owners-----	: 669	: 78.2	: 30	: 18
Renters-----	: 187	: 21.8	: 20	: 10
	: :	: :	: :	: :

Size of Farm. - For purposes of comparison, the 430 farms have been divided into three groups according to their relative size. (Table 15.) It will be noted that the size of farm seems to have an important bearing on the club membership and the adoption of improved practices in the area studied, in that the number belonging to clubs and the number of homes changing practices seem to increase proportionately with the size of the farm.

Table 15. - Size of Farms as Related to Club Membership and Changed Practices

Size (Acres)	: Number : of : farms	: Average : size : (acres)	: Percentage : with : club members	: Percentage : reporting : changed practices
5 to 20-----	: 132	: 11	: 23	: 10
21 to 60-----	: 141	: 42	: 26	: 17
61 and over-----	: 157	: 142	: 34	: 23

Several reasons may account for this relationship. On the larger farms there is usually more diversity in the enterprises undertaken, thus affording a greater opportunity for the adoption of practices being advocated. The fact that farming is apt to be taken more seriously as a business on the larger farms may make for a greater open-mindedness toward improved practices. In addition, hired labor, which is essential to large scale farming, makes it possible for farm families to attend more extension meetings than is possible on farms where little or no hired labor is employed.

Value of Local Club Leadership

From the beginning of the club movement the local club leader has been recognized as an important factor in obtaining optimum results. In Middlesex County, so important has the local leader been considered that, in some towns, the people have paid for such services. A few of these paid leaders were found in the area studied.

Forty of the 356 families interviewed were represented by local club leaders, although 66 different local club leaders were reported as having functioned. (Table 16.) The remaining 26 were school teachers or others living just outside the area.

Table 16. - Local Club Leadership

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Records obtained-----	: 856	: 100.0
Families represented by local leaders-----	: 40	: 4.7
Total number local leaders reported-----	: 66	: -
Families reporting contact with local leaders regarding club work-----	: 323	: 37.7
Total practices changed due to influence of club work---	: 214	: 100.0
Practices changed in connection with which influence of local leaders was reported-----	: 145	: 67.8

Nearly 68 per cent of the agricultural and home-making practices changed, due to club work, were closely connected with the work of the local leader in the minds of the people interviewed. Those making the survey were repeatedly impressed by the high regard in which these leaders were held by the local people.

Most Desirable and Least Desirable Features of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

All of the farmers and homemakers interviewed were asked to name what they considered the most valuable feature of club work. A reply to this question was received in the case of 302, or 35 per cent of all the families. From the point of view of the adult - father, mother, or neighbor, the actual doing of the work by the boy or girl on the farm or in the home is by far the most valuable feature of club work (Table 17). Two-hundred and fifty-eight of the 302 replying, or more than 85 per cent of all the families placed the result demonstration first. The method demonstration meeting, the club meeting, and the exhibit are next in order.

Table 17. - Features of Club Work Considered Most Valuable

Item	Number	Percentage of all families
Records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families expressing an opinion-----	302	35.3
Families considering the following features most valuable:		
Junior result demonstrations-----	258	30.1
Method demonstration meetings-----	27	3.2
Club meetings-----	15	1.8
Exhibits-----	15	1.8
Social aspects-----	4	.5
Team demonstrations-----	3	.4
Competitive activities-----	3	.4

An effort was made to obtain similar information regarding the features of club work least valuable but only 15 replies to this question were received, which, owing to their diversity, are of little significance.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Only 26.1 per cent of the families interviewed offered any suggestions for the improvement of club work (Table 18). Six per cent believed that the number of local leaders should be increased. More than twice as many suggested that the younger boys and girls, rather than the older boys and girls, be given first consideration. Since the younger boys and girls of club age are necessarily in school, the number who felt that club work should aim primarily to reach children in school is naturally closely related to the number suggesting that club work reach the younger children.

Table 18. - Suggestions for the Improvement of Club Work

Item	Number	Percentage of all families
Records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families offering any suggestions-----	223	26.1
Suggestions made:		
Size of project be larger-----	14	1.6
Size of project be smaller-----	3	0.3
Local leaders be increased-----	53	6.2
Local leaders be decreased-----	-	-
Requirements be made more rigid-----	11	1.3
Requirements be made less rigid-----	5	0.6
Reach older boys and girls primarily-----	43	5.0
Reach younger boys and girls primarily-----	90	10.5
Reach boys and girls in school-----	86	10.0
Reach boys and girls out of school-----	34	4.0

Influence of Club Work in the Community

Those making the survey were often impressed by the enthusiastic replies to questions regarding the influence of club work on boys and girls and on the community. In a number of instances mothers reported that club work had been the means of changing the entire spirit of the home. Household tasks and farm "chores" viewed as drudgery before joining a club, became to many boys and girls interesting work when linked with other club activities. One common testimonial from parents was that, since their young people had become club members, they no longer had to urge them to share in the home and farm responsibility.

Although it is rather difficult to measure the effect of boys' and girls' club work on the community, many outstanding instances of what club work had meant to the community were brought to the attention of those making the study. Moreover, of all the families interviewed, 412 or 43 per cent reported definitely that club work had stimulated a greater interest in farm and home life, and 360, or 42 per cent reported that club work had effected a greater participation on the part of rural people in community affairs.

Attitude Toward Boys' and Girls' Club Work

What is the attitude of rural people toward boys' and girls' club work since it has become well established and since ample opportunity has been given to judge its worth? In order to answer this question, partially at least, a record was made of the attitude of the adult members of the families interviewed. In 73.5 per cent of the homes visited the people were unqualifiedly in favor of the work, 18.7 were indifferent, six-tenths per cent were opposed, and for 2.2 per cent of the homes visited, no attitude was reported.

Table 19. - Attitude Toward Boys' and Girls' Club Work

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Records obtained-----	856	100.0
Families reported favorable to club work-----	672	78.5
Families reported indifferent-----	160	18.7
Families reported opposed-----	5	0.6
No attitude reported-----	19	2.2

It is interesting to note that approximately four out of every five persons interviewed believe in the value of club work. Since the opposition to club work in the area studied is almost negligible, there remains but the problem of overcoming the indifference of the remaining fifth person.

INFLUENCE OF CLUB WORK ON BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys' and girls' club work aims, by enlisting the aid of young people in improving their own communities, to develop them as useful, public-spirited citizens. The difficulty of measuring the results from such work is recognized. The following methods of measuring the influence of club work on boys and girls, although inadequate, may be the means of giving some idea of what boys' and girls' club work does for the individual boy and girl.

Information regarding the effectiveness of extension work as viewed by boys and girls was obtained with reference to the 371 boys and girls who were or previously had been in club work, and the 311 boys and girls of club age not in club work, found in the 856 rural homes visited. In addition, similar information was obtained from 180 club members and former club members in the Maplewood school section in the city of Malden.

General Information Regarding Club Members

The 371 rural boys and girls in club work represented 237 homes, while the 180 city boys and girls came from 152 homes (Table 20). The average age of the club members and former club members was 14.3 years for the rural and 15.2 years for the city area. A large percentage of club members in both rural and urban areas was reported in school, the average being 87.0 per cent.

Table 20. - Age of Club Members and Percentage in School

Item	: Rural	: Urban	: Total
Number club members-----	371	180	551
Number homes represented-----	237	152	389
Average age of club members-----	14.3	15.2	14.6
Per cent club members in school-----	85.7	89.5	87.0

It should be noted that the percentage of rural club members in school is lower than that of urban club members in school, although the difference is not great.

Reasons for Becoming Club Members

The part played by different agencies in influencing boys and girls to take up club work has been a matter of much conjecture among club leaders. Table 21 is especially interesting in this connection. It shows in an outstanding way the support given the work by the school system in Middlesex County, 45.9 per cent of all club members being interested through the school to take up the work. An additional 17.2 per cent were influenced to take up the work as the result of direct contact with extension agents. That 11.6 per cent were influenced by other club members is significant from the standpoint of what club members can be encouraged to do in helping to expand their own organization. It is also significant from the standpoint of adolescent psychology.

Table 21. - Reasons for Becoming Club Members

Item	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Influenced to take up club work through:						
School-----	135	36.4	118	65.5	253	45.9
Extension agents----	80	21.5	15	8.3	95	17.2
Other club members----	57	15.4	7	3.9	64	11.6
Meetings and exhibits----	37	10.0	15	8.3	52	9.4
Local leaders-----	31	8.4	29	16.1	60	10.9
Parents-----	6	1.6	1	0.5	7	1.3
Miscellaneous-----	4	1.1	12	6.7	16	2.9
No reason given-----	21	5.6	1	0.6	22	4.0
Total-----	371	100.0	198*	110.0*	569	103.2*

The small part played by parents in influencing their young people to take up club work is also significant. The importance of parents being interested in having their boys and girls do club work has long been recognized and an effort directed toward this end has been expended. However, the data collected would seem to show that either more effort should be expended in this direction or better methods devised. In interpreting these data, the apparent recognized influence of an outside agency over that of the "home folks" should, of course, be taken into consideration.

Junior Result Demonstrations and Length of Time Members Continue in Each

The four most popular junior result demonstrations conducted in the areas studied were clothing, gardening, canning, and poultry work. The food clubs, including the lunch-box, food, bread and supper club work, ranked fifth in popularity. In Table 22 the different types of result demonstrations are arranged according to the relative frequency with which they were reported in the rural area.

* 18 gave two reasons.

Table 22. - Junior Result Demonstrations Carried on and Percentage of Club Members Enrolled in Each

Junior result demonstrations	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total number of club members-----	371	100	180	100	551	100
Clothing-----	141	38.0	31	17.2	172	31.2
Garden-----	112	30.2	45	25.0	157	28.5
Canning-----	100	27.0	39	21.7	139	25.2
Poultry-----	67	18.1	59	32.8	126	22.9
Handicraft-----	31	8.4	-	-	31	5.6
Lunch-box-----	29	7.8	-	-	29	5.3
Pig-----	19	5.1	-	-	19	3.4
Food-----	18	4.8	28	15.5	46	8.3
Bread-----	14	3.8	5	2.8	19	3.4
Supper-----	9	2.4	-	-	9	1.6
Calf-----	9	2.4	-	-	9	1.6
Potato-----	4	1.1	-	-	4	0.7
Corn-----	3	0.8	-	-	3	0.5
Miscellaneous-----	14	3.8	6	3.3	20	3.6
Total-----	570		213		783	

The average length of time club members remain in club work is 1.53 years. The average number of result demonstrations carried on by a club member in the two areas studied is 1.43 (Table 23). The percentage of the total number of junior demonstrations conducted only one year is 62.8; two years, 27.0; three years, 6.4; four years, 2.4; and five years, 1.4. The close similarity in the data collected for rural and urban areas should be noted. This same similarity as to the proportionate number of junior demonstrations conducted according to years has been found to exist in other studies made. The short length of time boys and girls remain in club work is a serious weakness.

Table 23. - Length of Time Members Continue in Club Work

Item	Rural	Urban	Total
Total number club members-----	371	180	551
Average number of years in club work-----	1.50	1.58	1.53
Average number result demonstrations carried on-----	1.55	1.18	1.43
Per cent of junior result demonstrations carried on 1 year only-----	63.1	59.4	62.8
2 years-----	25.6	29.7	27.0
3 years-----	6.2	6.6	6.4
4 years-----	1.9	3.8	2.4
5 years-----	1.7	0.5	1.4

Club Membership as Related to School Attendance

Table 24 is of particular interest to those extension workers who are striving to reach, through club work, the boys and girls out of school. The data collected show that 80 per cent of the boys and girls of club age in the rural area studied were in school and that one out of two of all those in school were in club work. Of the 20 per cent of the boys and girls of club age not in school, two out of five were in club work.

Table 24. - Club Membership as Related to School Attendance

Item	: Number	: Percentage
Boys and girls of club age-----	682	100.0
Boys and girls in school-----	544	79.8
Boys and girls in school and in club work-----	318	58.5
Boys and girls not in school-----	138	20.2
Boys and girls not in school but in club work----	53	38.4

Club Membership as Related to Membership in Other Junior Organizations

In determining the reasons why more boys and girls of club age are not in club work, the argument is sometimes advanced that many such are affiliated with other junior organizations. This argument does not seem to hold for the area studied. (Table 25.) In every instance the number of those not in club work belonging to other junior organizations was less than the number of boys and girls who, in addition to their club work, held membership in the boy scouts, girl scouts, camp fire girls, or other junior organizations. It should be noted that only one-third as many boys and girls were in the boy scouts, girl scouts, and similar organizations as were in boys' and girls' club work.

Table 25. - Membership of Rural Boys and Girls (10 to 20 Years) in Junior Organizations

Item	: In club work		: Not in club work:		Total	
	: Number:	: Percentage:	: Number:	: Percentage:	: Number:	: Percentage:
Boys and girls in groups-----	371*	100.0	311	100.0	682	100.0
Members of boy scouts--	40	10.8	20	6.4	60	8.8
Members of girl scouts:	18	4.8	13	4.2	31	4.5
Members camp fire girls-----	5	1.3	4	1.3	9	1.3
Members other boys' and girls' clubs-----	17	4.6	10	3.2	27	3.9

* Includes 14 club members outside 10 to 20-year group.

Rural Boys and Girls Not in Club Work

A study of boys and girls of club age not in club work is of importance to club leaders in formulating plans to reach a larger number of young people. In the rural area selected the opportunity for such a study was recognized. From the data collected it was found that 32.9 per cent of the families have young people of club age not enrolled in the work (Table 26). Of the total number of boys and girls of club age (682), 45.6 per cent or nearly one-half were not in club work. The average age of young people of club age not in club work (14.5 years) was practically the same as that of club members (14.3 years, Table 26).

The number of rural boys and girls of club age not in club work but in school, was reported to be 226, which is 72.6 per cent of the total number of young people of club age not in club work. This percentage is much lower than that of club members in school (85.7 per cent, Table 20).

The records show that only 20.0 per cent of the boys and girls of club age not in club work had had any contact with extension agents. Over two-thirds of such boys and girls had never attended a club event nor were they acquainted with any boys and girls in the work.

Table 26. - Rural Boys and Girls of Club Age not in Club Work

Item	Number	Percentage
Number of families having boys and girls of club age:	353	100.0
Number of families having boys and girls of club age:		
not in club work-----	116	32.9
Number of boys and girls of club age-----	682	100.0
Number of boys and girls of club age not in club		
work-----	311	45.6
Average age of boys and girls of club age not in		
club work-----	14.5	
Number of boys and girls of club age not in club		
work but in school-----	226	72.6
Contact made with extension agents-----	62	20.0
Contact made with representative of college-----	13	4.2
Acquaintance with other boys and girls in club work--	100	32.1
Attendance at club events-----	99	31.8

What Members Like About Club Work

The young people interviewed were questioned as to what they liked and disliked about club work. Some did not make definite replies and some mentioned more than one thing. In Table 27 are enumerated, according to their relative frequency, the phases of boys' and girls' club work that seem to appeal especially to club members. Forty-seven young people reported that they liked everything.

The two phases of club work for which members showed by far the most preference in both the rural and urban areas were the meetings plus social activities and the result demonstration work. As might be expected in the rural area, the young people ranked the meetings and social activities above the result demonstrations work, while in the urban area the boys and girls indicated that they liked the actual result demonstration work better than the meetings and social activities connected with club work. The other phases of club work such as trips, tours, leadership, and competitive activities ranked necessarily low because of the comparatively limited number of members who have participated in them.

To the question, "What do you dislike about club work" 90 replied that there was nothing that they disliked. The answers of the 60 others replying, of too diverse nature to tabulate, are significant from the standpoint that there seemed to be no general criticism of club work by the club members interviewed. Sixteen mentioned disliking some phase of their result demonstration work, as basting, darning, washing dishes, weeding, and cleaning out the henhouse. Ten reported that they did not like to write the club story, while seven reported that they did not like to keep club records.

Table 27. - What Members Like About Club Work

Item	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Meetings and social activities-----	101	29.6	61	33.9	162	29.2
Result demonstration work-----	57	15.4	83	46.1	140	25.4
Club events such as trips, and so forth---	22	5.9	17	9.4	39	7.1
Leadership work-----	7	1.9	1	0.6	8	1.4
Knowledge gained-----	15	4.0	7	3.9	22	4.0
Competitive activities--	8	2.2	3	1.7	11	2.0
Miscellaneous-----	30	8.1	18	10.0	48	8.7

Development of Leadership

Boys' and girls' club work seeks to develop leadership through activities which afford an opportunity for young people to assume responsibility commensurate with their ability. Such activities include meetings of organized groups in which all members participate, holding club offices, making exhibits, demonstrating in public, and serving as a junior town director or a local club leader. It will be noted that in the two areas studied, 90.4 per cent of all club members belonged to organized groups, and that 69.1 per cent made exhibits. (Table 28.) Twenty-four per cent of all club members reported that, at some time, they had been a club officer, while 15 per cent reported that they had demonstrated in public. Inasmuch as only one club member of a town each year can serve as a junior director, the 2 per cent reported, is necessarily low. The fact that club work in the areas studied is, at the most, only 10 years old, makes the percentage serving as local leaders necessarily low also. One of the increasingly recognized benefits of club work is the opportunity afforded for young people to come in contact with college-trained men and women.

These contacts usually make for a greater number and variety of interests on the part of boys and girls, often stimulating them to do things not thought possible heretofore. The records show that 69 per cent of the members in the two areas studied, reported contacts with county extension agents, and that 23.2 per cent reported having had contact with members of the State college staff.

The data collected would seem to indicate that club boys and girls are making an earnest effort to serve their communities. They reported that in all they had helped 484 adults and 687 other young people to improve their own farm and home practices. It would appear that the average club member passed on information to approximately two other people. This is not inconsistent with the information in Table 3, page 11, which is on a family basis.

Table 28. - Participation in Club Activities and Contact with Extension Workers

Item	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Club members-----	371	100.0	180	100.0	551	100.0
Members of organized clubs-----	326	87.8	172	95.5	498	90.4
Hold office in club-----	89	24.0	45	25.0	134	24.3
Junior director-----	10	2.7	1	0.5	11	2.0
Made exhibit-----	252	67.9	129	71.7	381	69.1
Made demonstration team--	64	17.2	19	10.5	83	15.1
Contact with county extension agents-----	235	63.3	145	80.5	380	69.0
Contact with members of college staff-----	105	28.3	23	12.8	128	23.2
Served as local club leader-----	12	3.2	1	0.5	13	2.3

Other Ways in Which Members Have Been Benefited by Club Work

It is difficult to determine by means of a survey of this character all the ways in which members have been benefited by club work. However, those making the study were impressed by the various expressions of appreciation on the part of the young people interviewed. Twenty-five per cent of the members reported the opportunity afforded through club work to make money. (Table 29.) A large proportion of these reported also that they were banking the money thus earned. Others reported that they were using the money earned through club work for educational purposes, to pay for their clothing, to increase their farm or home enterprise, or to improve their home. Three members reported that they had paid for installing electric lights in their homes.

Nearly 20 per cent reported that they had been especially benefited by subject-matter information regarding their particular result demonstration, while nearly 10 per cent reported that they had been able, through club work, to assume responsibility in regard to certain farm and home enterprises, as making their own clothes, canning the season's supply of fruits and vegetables, doing the general housework, raising poultry and caring for the garden.

Twelve per cent of the total number of young people reported that through club work they had gained self-confidence, and nearly 10 per cent reported that, through club work they had learned how to conduct organized meetings. An equal number referred especially to the practical experience acquired in farm and home work. It is to be noted that the urban boys and girls seemed to appreciate these last three benefits considerably more than did the rural boys and girls.

Table 29. - Other Ways in Which Members Have Been Benefited by Club Work

Item	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Earning of money-----	95	25.6	45	25.0	140	25.4
Subject-matter information-----	47	12.4	62	34.4	109	19.8
Self-confidence-----	27	7.3	42	23.3	69	12.5
Practical experience in:						
farm and home work----	32	8.6	22	12.2	54	9.8
Ability to conduct meetings-----	24	6.5	27	15.0	51	9.3
Ambition to do worthwhile things-----	8	2.2	21	11.7	29	5.3
Business training-----	16	4.3	10	5.6	26	4.7
Educational advantages--	13	3.5	7	3.8	20	3.6
Ability to cooperate---	10	2.7	4	2.2	14	2.5
Improvement of health--	8	2.2	2	1.1	10	1.8
Miscellaneous-----	23	6.2	11	6.1	34	6.2

SUMMARY

The study includes 856 rural homes, 371 rural boys and girls in club work, 311 rural boys and girls of club age but not in club work, and 180 city boys and girls in club work.

More than four out of every five families were informed about club work through experience, observation, or reading.

Local exhibits and team demonstrations were seen by 10 times as many people as were similar activities at the Eastern States Exhibition and by three times as many people as saw the county-wide events of like nature.

Nearly 28 per cent of all families and more than 67 per cent of the families with children of club age, were or at some previous time had been represented by a boy or girl in club work. Fifty-four per cent of the boys and girls from 10 to 20 years of age had engaged in club work.

Slightly less than 40 per cent of the families reported some contact regarding club work with representatives of the extension service.

In the case of 16 per cent of the homes, improved agricultural or home-making practices had been adopted as the result of club work. The influence of club work upon better farm and home practices was almost entirely confined to homes where boys and girls were enrolled in club work.

The junior result demonstration was reported as having influenced change of practice in 69 per cent of the cases. Other methods reported in a large number of cases were bulletins, method demonstrations, and general meetings.

The club agent was associated with the change of practices in 96 per cent of the cases, and the local leader in 68 per cent of the cases.

The ratio of families changing practices, to families with boys and girls in club work is small, being only slightly more than half; but is fully as large in the Massachusetts area as in other areas studied.

About the same proportion of village and farm homes were represented in club work. Thirty per cent of the families owning their homes or farms had boys and girls in club work, while this was true of but 20 per cent of the families renting.

The likelihood of a farm boy or girl taking up club work is apparently nearly 50 per cent greater in the case of large farms than in the case of small-sized farms.

The local leader plays a very important part in boys' and girls' club work as indicated by the large number of contacts reported and the influence credited leaders in bringing about the adoption of better practices.

The actual doing of the work by the boy or girl on the farm or in the home is the most valuable feature of club work as viewed by the adult.

Approximately four out of five persons interviewed believed in the value of club work, the fifth person being indifferent or uninformed. The opposition to extension work with juniors was practically negligible.

Nearly 50 per cent of the families interviewed reported that club work had stimulated young people to greater interest in farm and home activities and had increased the active participation of all rural people in community affairs.

While approximately 50 per cent more school children of club age have been in club work than in the case of children of similar age not in school, it is interesting to note that in the case of the latter group nearly two out of five were conducting or had previously conducted result demonstrations.

Club members remained in club work on the average but 1.5 years. One out of every two club members carried on two club projects.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all junior demonstrations were carried on but one year, one-fourth two years, one-sixteenth three years, and one twenty-fifth four or more years.

The combined membership of boys and girls of club age in boy scouts, girl scouts, and similar organizations was one-third that of enrollment in boys' and girls' clubs.

The school was the most important single agency through which boys and girls were interested in club work - practically one-half of the club members having been enrolled through that agency.

The club meeting with its social activities was the feature of club work most interesting to club members. The principal benefits from club work as viewed by club members and former club members were the earning of money (reported by one out of every four); the skill acquired in performing improved farm and home practices (reported by more than one out of six); increased self-confidence in conducting meetings (reported by one out of eight), and in assuming responsibility for certain farm and home enterprises (reported by one out of ten); and practical experience in farm and home work (reported by one out of every ten).

Only one-fifth of the boys and girls of club age not in club work had had contact with any extension worker, while over two-thirds had never attended a club meeting nor were acquainted with any boy or girl in club work.

The study indicates that club work has been effective in gaining entrance to rural homes, in improving farm and home practices, in bringing about greater interest and participation in community affairs, and in making the individual boys and girls involved more useful citizens. It must be kept in mind that the data presented applies to but a small portion of one county, and may or may not be typical of the entire State of Massachusetts, or of any large section of the country. It is felt, however, that the study brings out many significant facts of vital interest to extension workers and will doubtless lead to other more detailed studies.

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FARM AND HOME SURVEY OF THE RESULTS OF 4-H CLUB WORK

Community _____ Farm No. _____ Date _____ Renter _____ Owner _____ Phone _____
Name _____ Address _____ Size of farm _____
Years in community _____ Type of home: Rural _____ Village _____ Suburban _____
Kind of road _____ Number in family: Adults _____ Children's ages _____
Connection with club work _____
Club demonstration conducted on farm or in home _____
Name _____ Project _____ Year _____

Other project work seen _____
If none seen, do you know of any in community? _____
If none seen or known of personally, have you ever read about club work? _____
Exhibits of club work seen: Local _____ County _____ Eastern States _____
Public demonstrations by club members attended: Local _____ County _____ Eastern S _____
Other club activities attended _____
Which features of club work do you consider most valuable? _____
Least valuable? _____
Contacts with extension agents regarding club work: Club agent _____
County agent _____ Home Dem. agent _____
Specialists _____ State leaders _____
Names of local leaders of club work with whom contacts have been made _____

Extension Services of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture cooperating.

Fig. A-1. -- Obverse side of questionnaire card used in collecting data
for adults

Farm and Home Practices Adopted as the Result of Club Work

Practice	Methods responsible (see list below)	Extension agents involved : Club: Co.: H.D.: Spec'l-: State: local leader : Agt.: Agt.: Agt.: 1st :ldrs.: involved	Name of

How has club work benefited the community?

By greater interest in farm and home life

By greater participation in community affairs

Other ways

Suggestions for improvement of club work

Size of home project be larger

Or smaller

Number of local leaders be increased

Or decreased

Requirements for club work more rigid

Or less rigid

Reaches boys and girls who are older

Or younger

Reaches boys and girls in school

Or out of school

Other suggestions

Attitude toward club work

Correspondence (cor.), Office calls (o.c.), Telephone calls (tel.), Farm visits (f.v.), Leader training meeting (l. tr.), Bulletin (bul.), Circular letters (cir.L.), News service (n.s.), Junior result demonstration (home project)- (dem.Jr.), Team demonstration (t.dem.), Method demonstration meeting (m. dem.), General meeting (mtg.), Exhibit (exh.), Indirect (ind.).

Fig. A-2. - Reverse side of questionnaire card used in collecting data for adults

INFORMATION CONCERNING BOYS AND GIRLS
WHO HAVE BEEN IN CLUB WORK

Record No. _____	Community _____		
Name of parent _____	Address _____		
Type of home: Rural _____	Village _____	Suburban _____	Urban _____
Name-----			
Age-----			
In School-----			
How influenced to become club member-----			
Projects carried on and years in each-----			
Member of organized club-----			
Office held in club-----			
Junior director-----			
Exhibit made-----			
Member demonstration team-----			
Attend county field day-----			
Two-day trip-----			
Jr. director meeting--			
State camp-----			
Camp Vail-----			
Other trip-----			
Contact with Co. Ext. Agts.--			
Rep. Agr. College-----			
Member of Boy Scouts-----			
Girl Scouts-----			
Campfire Girls-----			
Other B & G Clubs--			
Ever a club leader-----			
What influenced you to become a leader-----			
Principal achievement as a club member-----			
Additional education acquired as result of club work			
Money made through club work-			
Use made of this money-----			
Avocation taken up as result of club work-----			
Other ways in which you have Benefited from club work----			

Fig. B-1. - Obverse side of questionnaire card used in collecting data for boys and girls

BOYS AND GIRLS IN CLUB WORK (Cont.)

Number adults influenced by your work-----		
Number other young people influenced by your work-----		
What do you like about club work-----		
What do you dislike about club work-----		
Present occupation-----		
Did club work influence the choice of this occupation---		
Present address (only in case of club members who have left home)-----		

How has club work influenced the city home? _____

INFORMATION REGARDING RURAL BOYS AND GIRLS OF
CLUB AGE (10-20 yrs. inc.) WHO ARE NOT IN CLUB WORK

Farm No. _____	Community _____	
Name of parent _____	Address _____	
Type of home: Rural _____	Village _____	Suburban _____
Name-----		
Age-----		
In school-----		
Contact with Co. Ext. Agts.--		
Rep. Agr. College-----		
Member of Boy Scouts-----		
Girl Scouts-----		
Campfire Girls-----		
Other B & G Clubs--		
Know other B & G in club work		
Ever attend club activity----		
Reasons for not being club member-----		

Information supplied by _____
Extension Services of the Massachusetts Agricultural Col-
lege and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating.

Fig. B-2. - Reverse side of questionnaire card used in collecting data for boys and girls

